E BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1837.

e approach of the *Hugh Lindsay* was signalled from Light House yester-evening shortly after Sun-set, and vessel came to an anchor about 11. P. M but our kets did not reach us until this morning. the *Hugh dsay* left Suez, on the 4th instant and Macullah on the instant.

he following is a list of pass engers.

ieut. B. Smyth H. M. 30 Regt. Mr. M. Maccul- Botanist, R. Goff Esq, W. Fisher Esq. M.C. S., nith Esq. B. C. S.—W. Hibbert Esq. Asst. Surgeon Jefferеys Esq. 19th Regt. Revd. J. Wolff.—C. din Esq. and Mr. J. Shreive Master of the Barque mer.

the *Clairmont* which arrived from the Red Sea on dnesday last, we received our files of Galignani for tober and November, and by the *Hugh Lindsay*, our of Galignani for January, and some few London Pa- rs up to the 3rd February.

he Barque *Skimmer*, which conveyed Mr. Turton from ce, was wrecked on her return from Suez, on the osmarree Reef near Judda, on the 12th February: passengers and crew were saved, but the January il for Bombay was entirely lost. We learn however some Post office Packets for Calcutta were saved.

items of intelligence by the *Hugh Lind-* opening of the Session—the apparent sta- lelbourne Administration notwithstanding el's election in November as Lord Rector ity of Glasgow by a majority of 321 to 221 Campbell, which of course was made the Conservative Press. An extensive Royal and t in which we are happy to observe the pro- ers of the Indian army, for the first time, to ill General. An Order of Merit of two classes ituted by the Court of Directors to be denominated The Order of British India" and to be conferred on tive officers and sepoys. These honours are to be ac- mpanied by considerable increase of Pay in the respec- e class, and by suitable personal decorations: at the me time arrangements have been made for granting in- reased pay to Sepoys, according to definite periods of rvice, and for the prospective equalization of pay roughout the three armies in India.

The Home Government has abandoned the further pa- nage and prosecution of the Euphrates Expedition, ich has been broken up, the Steamer being transferred the East India Company.

The Atalanta Steamer sailed from Falmouth on the th January, and the Berenice was to sail on the 20th bruary. The packets forwarded from hence in the Hugh ndsay via the Euphrates had not reached England, a mpany for Steam Navigation with India, via the Red a, had been formed the prospectus of which we shall ve in tomorrow's paper.

Tremendous snow storms prevailed throughout En- d, in the end of December, impeding the communica- of the Country. The breaking up of the Frost in Ja- y, was followed by a widely spread influenza which ms to have caused greater mortality than any epide- since the Cholera—The deaths among the nobility markably numerous.

[illegible] at home seems very unsa- [illegible] had decided on [illegible] failed. [illegible] by the aid of Lord John Hay, ture of the [illegible] nglish Merchantman, dispatched from the coast of Circassia, for the avowed a cargo of gunpowder, had been con ssian Government: the affair remained

mong the [illegible] ns are Field Marshal Sir Samuel Hulse, o is succeeded by Sir Edward Paget at Chelsea Hos- al. To whom Sandhurst is to go does not appear. The rl of Rosslyn, Major General Sir Frederick Ponsonby, d Lieutenant General Lindenthorl.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JAN. 31.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

In consequence of the King not opening the session in person, little interest was felt to witness the proceedings.

Strangers having the Lord Great Chamberlain's tickets were admitted at one o'clock, and in the course of a short time the gallery was filled. In the body of the house about a dozen ladies appeared.

Between one and two some Peers arrived. On the ministerial side of the house were Viscount Melbourne, Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Albemarle, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Strafford, Lord Dundas, with a few others. On the opposition benches were the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Canterbury, Lord ord, the Earl of Ripon, and about half a dozen

Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Hereford, hop of London, and the Bishop of Chichester were on the prelates' bench.

t two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Duncannon, and Viscount Melbourne, took their seats in front of the throne.

As soon as the Lords Commissioners were seated.

The Lord CHANCELLOR, addressing the peers, said,

"My lords, it not being convenient for his Majesty to be present here to-day in his royal person, he has been pleased to direct that a commission be prepared for opening the session, which commission will be read to you."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then directed the usher of the black rod, Sir Augustus Clifford, to summon the members of the House of Commons to hear the commission read.

In the course of a few minutes the Speaker, with a large body of members, appeared at the bar, when the commission was read, after which the Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech :—

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you that his Majesty continues to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and his Majesty trusts that the experience of the blessings which peace confers upon nations, will tend to confirm and secure the present tranquility.

His Majesty laments that the civil contest which has agitated the Spanish monarchy has not yet been brought to a close; but his Majesty has continued to afford to the Queen of Spain that aid which, by the treaty of quadruple alliance of 1834, his Majesty engaged to give if it should become necessary; and his Majesty rejoices that his co-operating force has rendered useful assistance to the troops of her Catholic Majesty.

"Events have happened in Portugal which for a time threatened to disturb the internal peace of that country. His Majesty ordered, in consequence, a temporary augmentation of his naval force in the Tagus, for the more ectual protection of the persons and property of his subjects resident in Lisbon; and the Admiral commanding his Majesty's squadron was authorised, in case of need, to afford protection to the person of the Queen of Portugal, without, however, interfering in those constitutional questions which divided the conflicting parties.

"His Majesty has directed the reports of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the province of Lower Canada to be laid before you, and has ordered us to call your attention to that important subject.

"We have also in charge to recommend for your serious deliberation those provisions which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law and of the administration of justice, assuring you that his Majesty's anxiety for the accomplishment of these objects remains undiminished.

"We are enjoined to convey to you his Majesty's desire that you should consult upon such further measure as may give increased stability to the established church, and promote concord and good will.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates of the year have been prepared with every desire to meet the exigencies of the public service in the spirit of a wise economy. His Majesty has directed them to be laid before you without delay. The increase of the revenue has hitherto more than justified the expectations created by the receipts of former years.

"His Majesty recommends an early renewal of your inquiries into the operation of the Act permitting the establishment of joint-stock banks. The best security against the mismanagement of banking affairs must ever be found in the capacity and integrity of those who are intrusted with the administration of them, and in the caution and the prudence of the public. But no legislative regulation should be omitted which can increase and insure the stability of establishments upon which commercial credit so much depends.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has more especially commanded us to bring under your notice the state of Ireland, and the wisdom of adopting all such measures as may improve the condition of that part of the united kingdom. His Majesty recommends to your early consideration the present constitution of the municipal corporations of that country, the laws which regulate the collection of tithes, and the difficult but pressing question of establishing some legal provision for the poor, guarded by prudent regulations and by such precautions against abuse as your experience and knowledge of the subject enable you to suggest.

"His Majesty commits these great interests into your hands in the confidence that you will be able to frame laws in accordance with the wishes of his Majesty and the expectations of his people. His Majesty is persuaded that, should this hope be fulfilled, you will not only contribute to the welfare of Ireland, but strengthen the law and constitution of these realms by securing their benefits to all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

The SPEAKER, accompanied by the members of the Commons, then retired, and the Lords Commissioners quitted their seats.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then presided on the woolsack. Prayers were read by the Bishop of BRISTOL.

The following Peers were then introduced with the accustomed formalities, and took the oaths and their seats, [illegible] the parliamentary rolls, viz. :—Baron [illegible] Baron Yar- [illegible] of Ripon were next introduced by the [illegible] of parliament, [illegible]

Their lordships then [illegible]

At five o'clock the house [illegible] of Wellington had entered.

Viscount MELBOURNE rose, and moved that the King's speech be taken into their lordships' consideration.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the speech from the woolsack.

It was also read at length by the clerk at the table.

The Earl of FINGALL then rose and addressed their lordships, but in so low a tone of voice that much of what the noble earl stated did not reach the gallery. The first sentence which we distinctly heard was the noble Earl saying that he was fully sensible how imperfectly he should execute the task he had undertaken, and he therefore called upon their lordships to extend to him that indulgence which on similar occasions was extended to others—(hear) His Majesty's speech, he said, commenced by adverting to the good understanding which subsisted between his Majesty and all foreign powers. This he (the Earl of Fingall) was fully satisfied would be a subject of sincere congratulation to their Lordships, for it must be highly gratifying to have the friendly support of all foreign nations. With respect to the civil war which was still waged in Spain, their lordships could not but lament with his Majesty, and regret that it had not been brought to a termination. However, their lordships must feel proud and satisfied that our countrymen engaged in the endeavour to put an end to such a state of things had evinced such bravery and valour. As regarded the policy which ministers had pursued in reference to Portugal—the next topic to which the King's most gracious speech referred—he (Lord Fingall) thought it would be admitted by their lordships to have been the most judicious, and that they had acted very properly in sending an Admiral to the Tagus to protect British interests. His Majesty had next directed the attention of parliament to the state of Lower Canada, the situation of that country having, as their lordships were aware, required it; but, as the report of the commissioners upon that subject would presently be laid before their lordships, and as the attention of the house would then be called to it, it was unnecessary for him (Lord Fingall) to enter into any consideration upon that topic. The state of the law formed tho next paragraph of the speech, and he thought whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the best means of remedying the evils of the present system, all persons must admit the necessity of rendering the law cheaper and more expeditious in its administration. The measures which were intended for the purpose of increasing the stability of the Church, and promoting its good will, would have, he trusted, the desired effect; that, they would be made in such a spirit, he believed, as would tend to conciliate those to whom they were addressed, and for whose benefit they were intended. As regarded Ireland, he felt greatly, being more particularly connected with that country. The next topic to which he should advert, was that in which his Majesty had spoken of the adoption of such measures as would improve the condition of that portion of the kingdom. The present institution of the municipal corporations would be brought before Parliament; and the question now was, whether the people of Ireland were to be intrusted with the same privileges, and the same liberties, as the people of England enjoyed. The Irish people saw that in England corporation reform had taken place, and they naturally looked to have the same extensive refrom in their own corporations. Upon the difficult and important question, that of tithes, the subject would be brought before the house for consideration. Its difficulties, he was aware, were great; but he trusted to to see such a measure advanced as would afford strong grounds for the security of property, and the tranquility. Doubtless, many grievous cases of outrage existed, but he believed those outrages had been greatly diminished. Upon the subject of tithes, some settlement of that important question ought to take place. Some legal provision for the poor of Ireland, alluded to in the speech, was become absolutely necessary. Being one of the poor law commissioners for a few months, he could bear his testimony on behalf of a law upon that subject. When those important questions should be laid before their lordship, he was satisfied that the house would proceed with due caution, and would maturely weigh them well. He might have, nay, perhaps, he ought to say he had, strong opinions upon some of the question upon which he had touched, but he hoped that he had expressed himself in such terms, that what he had stated would not disturb the unanimity to which he trusted their lordship would come—(hear, hear)—in the address which he was about the move. Before he sat down their lordships would allow him to express his anxious hope that the present session would not be brought to a termination without some of those measures, upon which he had merely touched, having passed into law—(hear). He never wished to see the union between the two countries weakened, but as Ireland had shared in the dangers of this country, she was entitled to its protection. "You have improved the moral condition of the people of Ireland," concluded the noble earl, "by imparting to them the benefits of education. I cannot sit down without expressing to you my gratitude; by such policy both countries will be benefited: England will be happy and powerful—Ireland peaceful and prosperous"—(hear, hear). The noble earl then read the address, which was, as usual, a mere echo of the speech.

The question for the adoption of the address having been formally put from the woolsack.

Lord SUFFIELD said he rose to second the address which had just been proposed to their lordships. His noble friend had gone into a detail of the particulars contained in the speech; but he (Lord Suffield) should not go into them, nor should he detain their lordships many minutes. He thought it would be more convenient were he to go into some general remarks. If the condition of a country were to be taken as evidence of the wisdom of its rulers, he thought he might say that the state of England in the present times was never surpassed as regarded its prosperity, both individual and collectively. The happiness of the greatest number was always to be considered. The industry of the people had never been more beneficially employed than was exhibited in the last year or two of our annals. Agriculture had been prosperous, and those employed in that pursuit had the monopoly of the market's. Another potent auxiliary had come into operation—he alluded to the poor laws. By those laws morals had been substituted for alms, and employment for pauperism. The noble lord next adverted to the Tithe Commutation Act, which he described as having produced great benefit to religion, and as having promoted good will between the pastor and his flock. If the dissenters were discharged from the payment of those charges to which they conscientiously objected—and he [illegible] they ought to be—it would tend mu[illegible] ment of religious peace. He had [illegible] England and Scotland than that [illegible] concurred with what the noble [illegible] it indispensable to the people to concentrate their force to attain it. Instruction was to be obtained by looking at events. Let their lordships bear in mind what took place when the question of catholic emancipation was last brought forward, and when that important subject was settled. A right hon. Bart., with the wisdom of a true statesman, and the indomitable courage of the noble duke opposite, then at the head of his Majesty's government, carried the measure which they deemed essential. The noble lord then referred to the reduction of the number of the Bishops in Ireland as a measure which had been called for. If it were found impossible by the greatest men to resist the force of public opinion, it was wise to yield at once. Let their lordships look at the phalanx arrayed in support of justice for the people of Ireland, backed as it was by a majority of the House of Commons; and backed by an immense majority out of the house. That was a position in which they were placed, All the justice, all the strength, and all the numbers, were against their lordships' opinions. Upon the subject of the introduction of Poor laws for Ireland, there would be, he thought, but one opinion—a poor law that should protect from famine and starvation the aged, the sick, and the orphan—(hear). He regretted having detained the house so long—(hear), but he trusted he should be permitted to offer a very few more words upon another topic. There were numerous theories for a change, even in the constitution of the House of Lords. Now this he thought, however active, however vigilant might be the person indulging them, and under whatever pretence such theories were made, he firmly believed, he might say without contradiction. that the great body of reformers were not prepared to go along with them, but they would be exceedingly unwilling to risk such changes; and that the sense of the country was adverse to them; but it must not be concealed that the discussion of these things was owing to the conduct of their lordships' own house. He trusted that their lordships would not oppose their *vis inertiæ* for the activity which was arrayed against them, lest it might put in jeopardy not only their usefulness, but their very being. It was because he considered the policy of the present administration to be best calculatsd for the well-being of the country, that he had seconded the address, which he had great pleasure in doing—(cheers).

The Duke of WELLINGTON—My lords, it is not my intention on the present occasion to oppose the address to the speech which has been moved by the noble earl—(hear, hear). I must say that I have seldom heard a speech delivered from the throne, or have listened to a speech recommending an address in answer to speech from the throne, less calculated to provoke discussion, or excite objection. Most probably I should not have troubled your lordships upon this occasion with any remark, if it had not been for something stated by the noble earl who moved the address in a very able speech indeed (and I hope he will be induced frequently to address your lordships); but more particularly from something which fell from the noble lord, who seconded the address—which manifested equal ability. That noble lord (Lord Fingall) having dwelt at considerable length upon the subject of the tranquility of Ireland—so likewise did the noble lord who last addressed your lordships, and he had been pleased to attribute the establishment of what was called the National Association in that country to what the noble lord [illegible] to me a novel mode of reasoning. My Lords, at the close of the last session of parliament there was a paragraph in his Majesty's speech, in which the tranquility of Ireland is directly noticed and applauded. At that very time that the speech was delivered from the throne, that association existed in that part of the united kingdom; and the author of its existence boasted that it was to take possession of the government. With the facts before us of the opinion of a former lord lieutenant of Ireland upon the subject of an association, that the agitation of those questions, more particularly as regarded the question of the repeal of the union, was the cause of the disturbances which prevailed there, the noble lord to-night justifies such an association; and yet he states, that the country is in a state of comparative tranquility. What did a former lord lieutenant tell his Majesty's ministers upon the subject of associations, I beg to ask? I, however, do not call upon the government to put down that association; but what I do ask is this, that they should call things by their true names—(hear, hear). That when there exists an association in the country, which forms committees, which appoints agents, which raises money—(hear, hear), I do venture to say, my lords, that this should not be called tranquility, but that its real name should be given to it; for it is calculated to create disturbance and alarm—(hear, hear). There is one description of property in the country which cannot be collected. If a clergyman attempts to obtain his property, it cannot be done without incurring the risk—nay, I may say, almost the certainty of being murdered. Such is the state of things. My lords, I certainly should not have adverted to this had I not felt it a duty which I owe to others and myself to justify us from the imputation which has been cast upon us. With respect to other parts of the speech, I can only say that, when his Majesty's government, to bring forward the measures which his Majesty has been pleased to announce for the consideration of Parliament, I, for one, shall give my best attention to the subjects, with a most anxious desire to adopt them, if they are such as I think advantageous for the country. I have now, my lords, a few words to say upon that part of the speech relative to the nation of Spain. It is well known to your lordships that I was one of those who objected to the original treaty called the quadruple treaty. It is perfectly true that I afterwards carried it into execution. If any other measures should be proposed than those founded on that treaty it will be in our pow[illegible] as it will be our duty, to take those measures into our c[illegible] sideration. Upon the subject of the execution of this trea[illegible] I have a few words to offer. I must say that, as far a[illegible] am enabled to form a judgment of the treaty (for I kn[illegible] no more than what is in the treaty. itself), I must [illegible] that it has been executed, as far as I can judge, by [illegible] the parties to it. I perfectly recollect that when I had [illegible] honour of serving his Majesty in the year 1834, I was c[illegible] led upon to state whether that treaty had been carried i[illegible] execution. I then stated what I understood was the mea[illegible] ing and scope of the treaty—viz., that there should be [illegible] intervention in the internal affairs of Spain which should tend to affect the independence of the country—(hear, hear). That was my sense of the treaty at the time—it is my sense of the treaty at the present moment [illegible] that it is absolutely out of the power [illegible] of other countries, to effect such a thing [illegible] do not say that large armies may not [illegible] Spain, and that they may not for a certai[illegible] ter of all military opposition to them: and it must not be forgotten that these armies must be paid. I should like to see an attempt made in the House of Parliament, or in the Chamber of Deputies, or in any legislative assembly whatever, for supplies for carrying on the expenses of such operations—viz., with a view of establishing one form of government in Spain rather than another—(hear. hear). I believe, my lords, it is absolutely impossible to effect such a thing. His Majesty's ministers may rely upon it, that they have undertaken that which they cannot accomplish, neither is it on the footing of the quadruple alliance. I have the strongest objection to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries. I object to it an account of the injury it creates to parties in those countries themselves. To my certain knowledge not fewer than three parties have been ruined in Spain by what has been done by this government they having lost their fortunes and every thing belonging to them. They followed his Majesty's government—and his Majesty's ministers, were compelled to move onward with the movement; by which means the fortunes of those persons were sacrificed. Having said thus much upon this topic, and upon other parts of the speech, I beg to be clearly understood, that I do not consider myself bound by any future measures founded upon the treaty which parliament has acknowledged; and as I have before said I have no objection to offer to the address which has been moved and seconded—(hear. hear).

Vicount MELBOURNE expressed great satisfaction [illegible] hearing from the noble duke that no intention existed o[illegible] his part to move an amendment. He concurred in th[illegible] sentiments expressed by the noble duke with certain exceptions to which he (Lord Melbourne) would by and by advert. It was of the highest importance that the address should if possible be received with unanimity. Then their lordships should address his Majesty, in answer to his most gracious speech with unanimity of feeling, was most desirable. Such was the meaning of parliament upwards of a century ago and such the practice then established. He alluded to the year 1703 or 1704, at the period when the country was engaged in the great conflict with France, It was done with a view of showing to Europe, that however the members of the legislature might differ on smaller points, on great principles there was no difference whatever; and that, as regarded the war which then was raging, they were unanimous. These appeared to him to be wise and sound principles and having been thus introduced in time of war they had most properly been extended to periods of peace; for their lordships must permit him to say that even when the country was at peace, questions might be submitted requiring not less deliberation and where unanimity as to the measures to be submitted to parliament was equally essential—(hear, hear). Although the speech which their lordships had heard was couched in very general terms, yet, as the noble earl who had moved the address had said it was pregnant with questions of great moment. The noble duke, although prepared to concur in the address, had made some observations upon what had fallen from the noble mover and seconder of the address and also upon what was contained in the King's speech at the close of last session with respect to the tranquility of Ireland. The royal speech alluded to an unusual, or, as the noble duke had well expressed it, a comparative degree of tranquility prevailing in Ireland. His noble friend, the mover of the address (Lord Fingall), had also stated that, in his opinion, and he supposed his noble friend might be allowed to know something of a country to which he belonged, in which he resided, and from which he had lately come, that there prevailed in Ireland a degree of tranquility. The noble duke said that there was an exception to that tranquility, and he (Lord Melbourne) was perfectly ready to admit that the continued resistance to tithes did form an important exception. He fully admitted that; and with respect to another subject to which the noble duke had adverted — namely the establishment existence of what was termed the National Association in Ireland, he had no hesitation in saying that it was with regret and concern he saw the existence of that association—(hear, hear) He could not do otherwise than decidedly admit that the grounds upon which that associatian was founded, as stated by the noble seconder of the address, were not sufficient to justify such a course of proceeding—(hear, hear). Undoubtedly, he could not help saying that there had been proceedings in that association, as there must be in all such associations of which he for one could not approve---(hear, hear). The noble duke said that the association in question threatened disturbance and conspiracy; but he thought the noble duke was wrong upon the latter point. A conspiracy was hatched in secret; but the proceedings of the association were open, distinct, and avowed. It could not in a fair point of view be alleged that the proceedings of the association had disturbed the general tranquility to such an extent as should either have prevented ministers introducing the passage referred to into the royal speech at the closeof the last session, or the noble mover and seconder of the address from expressing an opinion that an unusualdegree of tranquility at present existed in Ireland. The noble duke would, he supposed, allow that England had been in a state of tranquility during what was termed the vacation; and yet, if tranquility could be disturbed by meeting, speeches, and resolutions, there was no country in Europe which would have been more disturbed than England—(a laugh). He saw one noble lord opposite whose voice had pealed loudly in those discussions. The adherents of the noble lords opposite had certainly, during the vacation, kept up what in fashionable parlance was called agitation. With respect to the speeches made at the meetings to which he had alluded, he could only say that if they were founded in fact—if it really were the case, as was so strongly alleged, that reaction, to use another fashionable phrase, had proceeded so far—that there had been such a general change of opinion—it could not be long before it must have the effect of transferring power to the hands of those in whose favour public opinion was declared. He would only recommend the noble lords opposite not to be deceived by the sound of their own voices—not to infer, from the loudness of their own shouts, that they had obtained an increase of numbers. It behoved them to calculate carefully. The calculating department was not so well administered among them as most of the departments were. They had often been extremely deceived in their estimate of numbers, and he would advise them not to allow themselves to be deceived by the clamours of their supporters, but to be careful to ascertain that a change had really taken place in public opinion, before they took upon themselves the hazard of acting on the assumption. His (Lord Melbourne's) calculations were very different from those of the noble lords' opposite—(loud laughter). He had every opportunity of forming a correct judgment upon the subject, and his observation led him to a different conclusion from that at which the noble lords opposite appeared to have arrived. He was told that their party had made a great noise, but that really they had obtained no increase of numbers. He had no wish to touch upon topics which might revive the discussions of last session. Their lordships had had an opportunity of thinking the subjects of those discussions over during the vacation, and perhaps they would all come to the consideration of them free from the prejudice and passion which frequently and not unnaturally were engendered by adverse debate. From all that he had heard from the statements which he had received from every quarter, he believed (always admitting the exceptions stated by the noble duke) that with respect to the decrease of agrarian outrage, and increased security for life and property, the state of Ireland was undoubtedly much improved. A change might take place—it was impossible to rely on the continuance of tranquility; but he hoped for the best, and he thought that his noble friends were to a certain degree justified in the favourable prospects which they held out. The noble duke concluded his speech with some observations upon the foreign policy of the country, and the course which the Government had pursued with respect to Spain. The noble duke stated, very correctly, that though he was originally opposed to both the treaties to which he had adverted, yet that when he was in office he carried the treaties into effect with the utmost fidelity, both according to their letter and spirit. He hardly knew, however, to what the noble duke referred in some part of his observations--he had not expressed himself very distinctly. He (Lord Melbourne) believed government had taken no steps with respect to Spain which were not clearly and distinctly before the world; but if the noble duke thought otherwise, there was no disinclination on the part of government to submit full information to the house, and to any observation which the noble duke might think proper to make. With respect to the principles which the noble duke propounded—namely, the impossibility of forcing a constitution upon Spain, and the impropriety of interfering in the internal affairs of that country, he perfectly coincided in them. His defence was, that the government had acted on those principles, and had not interfered in the internal affairs of Spain. The revolution which had taken place in Spain was owing to the internal state of that country, and not, as the noble duke seemed to think, to the interference of the British ministry, or the conduct of the British government. Nothing was more likely to produce a revolution than a war carried on unsuccessfully resulting in failure. There were no circumstances under which a nation was more impatient, even when they regarded a foreign war; but, as the noble duke well knew, the case was worse when the contest was a civil one. All the changes and revolutions which had taken place in Spain were owing to the inefficient manner in which the war had been carried on by the Queen's government. He would now only repeat that he had every wish to afford any information which might be required with respect to the foreign policy of the government, and would conclude by expressing his satisfaction at finding that no difference of opinion existed amongst their Lordships with respect to the address to his Majesty.

The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned to Thursday.

MORNING HERALD, JANUARY 31.

We have received the Paris Papers of Sunday.

The *Moniteur* contains nothing under the head of official intelligence.

The *Charte* of Saturday evening contradicts in broad terms the assertion made by the Morning Papers relative to the arrest of Gen. de Rigny.

The Chamber of Deputies on Saturday referred the Polish Petition, which was presented from the Poles resident in Paris to the President of the Council, Count Mole, who has undertaken to look into the claims of these unfortunate men, and to meet such as were obvious and pressing.

We have heard from a very good source, though the circumstance has not yet been publicly talked of, that the King of the French is about shortly to despatch a vessel of war to St. Helena, to bring home to France the remains of the Emperor; the English Government having consented to this step.

So far from the number of arrests in connection with the assassin Meunier having diminished, we are assured that they have greatly increased within the last few days.

A change is reported to be about to take place in the Russian embassy; the Duke de Barantes is expected shortly home from St. Petersburg, and M. de Sercey is said to have been fixed upon to supply his place.

Some private letters from Rome assure us that an amnesty will shortly be promulgated, which will include those politic *detenus* who are now confined in the different fortresses thoughout the Papal States. The amnesty, however, waits until the deportation of those persons who have accepted the alternative of banishment to South America shall have taken place.

The Pope was in good health on the 16th January. Letters had been received at Rome from Naples, dated January 12, which stated that the cholera had so far subsided as to dispel all fears.

The King of Sardinia is said, in recent advices from Turin, to have placed the sum of 500,000 francs at the disposal of Don Miguel.

The Three per Cents were at 79, 75, 80 at Tortoni's at half-past One on Sunday.

Since our last, we have received some further advices from our Correspondent at Madrid, by which we learn that a supply of clothing and equipment has been sent to Espartero, together with a sum of 50,000*l* in cash. The peremptory orders, however, to attack the Carlists, which have been sent with these necessaries, will probably greatly lessen their acceptability, if the Spanish General's fighting propensities are to be judged of by what he has achieved since he got into Bilboa. A good deal has been heard lately of the intended destruction and ruin which Espartero, Evans, and Sarsfield, were at once to carry into the Carlist quarters; but it seems that the united force and united terrors of those three great names have failed even to keep the road between Bilboa and Vitoria open, for all communication on the part of the Christino troops between those two places has been prevented by their enemies during the last fortnight. Some apparently erroneous accounts of Espartero's movemennts had reached Madrid, he having been represented to have marched from Bilboa on the 12th instant, at the head of eleven battalions, in the direction of Balmaseda. Our frontier information represents him, on the contrary, to have remained inactive, with the exception of one sortie, which was, as we have before stated, repelled and driven back by the Carlists. The Queen's adherents at Madrid founded great hopes upon the appearance of dissension amongst the Carlist Generals, from the destitution of Villareal and others of their commands, not knowing that these Chiefs had willingly submitted to these changes, and had consented to act on the Staff of the new Commander-in-Chief, Don Sebastian, with a much zeal and alacrity as ever.

The last report of Narvaez was, that he and his division were going to St. Sebastian to serve under General Evans, or, in other words, to help this gallant Chief to eat his rations. In that case he will perhaps be more free than welcome.

The property of those who had refused to pay up their quota to the forced loan of 200,000,000 of reals, had been sequestrated as a preliminary step to selling it, for the purpose of forcing the refractory to pay. The Marquis de Caza Roira, and M. Rouche (the Queen's private Secretary), were amongst the number of these.

Our latest news from the Spanish frontier is of the 25th inst.

General Garcia moved on the 19th towards Dicastello with two regiments, and the Infante Don Sebastian, with his Staff, was expected there; the division of Sanz with some guns would unite with General Garcia's force, and a movement was looked for.

The desertions from the Queen's troops continued.

General Iribarren, with 700 horse, two guns, and some infantry. marched in the direction of Lerin on the 19th, with the view of guarding the adjacent pass of the Ribera.

A telegraphic despatch from Paris was promulgated at Bayonne, ordering the authorities to furnish a new equipment to the Algerine Legion on service in Spain, with as little delay as possible.

MORNING HERALD—FEBRRUARY 1.

Parliament was opened yesterday by a speech from the throne, which was delivered by four lords commissioners.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Fingall moved, and Lord Suffield seconded the address to his Majeety on the speech of the lords commissioners.

The address was, of course, an echo of the speech, and the comments of the noble mover and seconder were, for the most part, of a similar character. On the subject of Ireland, however, they stepped a little out of the record, by dwelling upon what they called the tranquility of Ireland during the existence of a national association, which usurps the functions of the government in that country.

The Duke of Wellington declared that he would offer no opposition to the address. He probably would not have spoken at all but for the allusions to Ireland, which called forth a vindication of his own acts while at the head of his Majesty's government. Those acts, he contended, were unjustly described as acts of injustice towards Ireland. After observing upon the illegal character of the present association, the noble duke observed – "I, however, do "not call upon the government to put down that association; but what I do ask is this, that they should call "things by their proper names—(hear, hear); that when "there exists an association in the country, which forms "committees, which appoints, agents which raises money "--(hear, hear), I do venture to say, my lords, that this "should not be called tranquility, but that its real name "should be given to it; for it is calculated to create disturbance and alarm." After some remarks on the unfortunate war in Spain his grace concluded by guarding himself against any participation in the measures which might hereafter be founded upon the treaty which parliament had recognized. He had no objection to the address.

Lord Melbourne expressed his satisfaction at the course pursued by the noble duke, and dwelt upon the importance of unanimity in their addresses to the crown, whatever differences of opinion might exist upon particular questions. He admitted that the resistance to tithes formed an exception to the tranquility of Ireland; and with respect to the association, he "had no hesitation "in saying that it was with regret and concern he saw "the existence of that association—(hear, hear). He "could not do otherwise than decidedly admit that the "grounds upon which that association was founded, as "stated by the noble seconder of the address, were not "sufficient to justify such a course of proceeding—(hear, "hear.) Undoubtedly, he could not help saying that there "had been proceedings in that association, as there must "be in all such associations, of which he, for one, could "not approve—(hear, hear)."

No amendment to the address being proposed, it was adopted, and their lordships adjourned till Thursday.

In the House of Commons, after several new members had taken their seats and new writs had been ordered, it will be perceived that an immense number of notices were given. Among the subjects included in these notices—Municipal corporations in Ireland, Poor laws for Ireland, church rates, Municipal Corporations Act amendment, Vote by ballot, National education, Repeal of the Septennia Act, exclusion of bishops from the House of Lords, &c.

The letters forwarded to the speaker on the subject of Mr. Charlton's alleged contempt of the Court of Chancery were, after a short conversation, ordered to be printed,

Mr. Sanford moved and Mr. V. Stuart seconded the address on the King's speech but in that, as in the other house, the debate was short, no amendment having been pressed, though one was threatened by Mr. Beaumont.

Mr. Roebuck declared that he had lost all confidence in the whigs; but

Mr. Hume said that his hon. friend, though honest, was too sanguine, and that he had not yet lost all hopes of them.

Sir. R. Pell said that he should concur in pursuing that course which had been adopted for the last session or two, and he thought very judiciously—that of not throwing any opposition in the way of the address, which was a generalised acknowledgement of the speech, without pledging the House to any thing, and reserving opinions and resistance where requisite, till the measures and propositions of the government were separately brought forward.

The address was eventually adopted, and the house, f course rose remarkably early.

MORNING CHRONICLE.---FEBRUARY, 2.

The House of Lords did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Commons several additional notices were given, the principal of which were the following:—

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd gave notice of a Bill for the consolidation of the Copyright laws; and Mr. Walter that of a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the Poor-laws.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice of a Bill to amend the law of libel.

On the usual sessional orders being read,

Mr. Ewart, in reference to that order which directs that no stranger shall be admitted into the gallery of the House except on production of a Member's order, proposed an amendment which would have the effect of modifying the order.

The amendment was opposed by Lord John Russell, and on a division it was lost by a majority of 161.

Mr. Ward's motion for the registration of votes taken in committees of the House was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord John Russel, a committee of privileges was appointed, to which the letters of the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Lechmere Charlton were referred, to consider the matters therein stated, and to report their proceedings and opinions to the House. The committee sit to-day.

On the motion of Mr. Tooke, an address to his Majesty for a copy of the charter to the London University was agreed to.

Mr. Sanford brought up the report on the Address.

Mr. Grove Price declared his opinions unchanged with respect to the impolicy of this country interfering in the affairs of Spain.

After some explanation between Mr. Maclean and Sir Robert Peel, as to the tenor of the Right Honourable Baronet's observations on the previous evening.

Mr. Plumptre remarked, that no allusion was made in the Speech to the prevailing epidemic, nor any recognition of Divine Providence, and

Sir George Clerk complained that no information was given as to the result of the commission appointed two years ago to inquire into the means of religious instruction in Scotland.

Lord John Russell replied to both Gentlemen, and after a few words from the Noble Lord the report was agreed to.

Mr. Hume moved for the re-appointment of the committee appointed last session to assist the Speaker in respect, to the printing and arranging of the paper[illegible] House.

After a short conversation the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

MORNING HERALD.—FEBRUARY, 3.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, Lord Minto presented the report of the commissioners on education, &c, in Scotland.

Lord Brougham presented a bill for promoting education, and for the better regulation of charities; it differed, he said, from his original bill on this subject.

Lord Cloncurry, adverting to what had been said on a former night, regarding the national association (Ireland), defended that body. Ireland had suffered from bad government; good government and employment, and improved laws, would remedy all its evils.

In the House of Commons, after the presentation of many petitions against church rates, and complaining of portions of the Municipal Corporations Act,

Lord Ashley gave notice that, on the 6th of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill, to amend the Factory Act, and particularly to alter the law regarding the employment of children in factories.

Lord J. Russell presented the report of the church commissioners of Scotland, promised by his lordship on the previous evening. It was ordered to be printed, without any observation being made on it.

Lord J. Russell, on account of the difficulty of satisfactorily preparing for the acts coming into operation, especially in consequence of the unions of parishes now in progress all over the country, moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to suspend for four months the operation of the two acts passed in the last session of parliament for marriages and registrations of births—Mr. Baines, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Wilks, stating that the dissenters of all classes were well satisfied with what the government had done on this subject.

Mr. Sergeant Goulburn renewed his motion for a bill to abolish certain useless and sinecure offices, in the superior courts of common law, and to make provision for a more effective and uniform establishment of officers in those courts; and expressed a hope that he had now so ramed the bill as to meet the objections of Lord Ellenborough and other lords, whose opposition had been fatal to a former bill last session in the upper house.

Mr. Hume expressed his regret at the loss of the bill of last year, and hoped this would meet with a better fate. He rose, however, for the purpose of inquiring whether the government had considered the propriety of abolishing the sinecure law office in Scotland held by the late Lord Rosslyn?

Lord J. Russell answered that the opinion of the lord advocate on the subject had been taken, and that the question of its abolition was now under the consideration of the government.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Municipal Corporations Acts.

Sir W. Follett expressed a hope that if the decisions of those who revised the votes were to be final, the constitution of such authorities would be improved.

Mr. Maclean moved for accounts respecting the amount of military and naval stores, arms, and ammunition furnished to the Queen of Spain, under the stipulations of the quadrupartite treaty, and the amount of payment received for the same by his Majesty's government; and of the number of vessels of war and steam boats employed on the northern coast of Spain since the date of the treaty; of Marines, Artillery, Engineers, and Sappers and Miners employed in the co-operation granted by his Majesty to her Catholic Majesty. The motion was agreed to, without calling forth any observations.

On the motion of Sir R. Inglis the commons library committee was re-appointed.

Lord J. Russell, in answer to in
hoped soon to be able to introduce
criminal laws, agreeably to the reco
law commissioners, and subsequently
the Judges.

The Marriages and Registrations Su
the Municipal Corporations Act Ame
brought in and read a first time.

The Lord Advocate, in reply to inquiry, was und
stood to say that he should deem it his duty to advise th
the sinecure office of ranger of Ettrick-forest be not agai
filled up.

The house then adjourned.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday. I
the Chamber of Deputies the discussion upon the ne
municipal law is dragging its slow and tedious length a
long, interesting but few, and exciting still fewer of th
Parisian public. So little attention does it attract from
deputies, as not even to induce them to attend in suffici
numbers to enable the business to proceed. The sitting
Tuesday was suddenly adjourned for this reason—a c
cumstance which has called forth, in the *Journal des D
bats*, a severe and caustic reprimand to the ministerial m
jority for their neglect of their duties.

It seems as if the law of disjunction, as it is termed, has
excited opposition in a quarter where it was least looked
for. Marshal Soult is asserted, upon no mean authority,
to have declared himself utterly averse to a system of law
which shall have the effect of subjecting two or more men
accused of the same offence, and of participating in equal
shares of the guilt, to trial before different tribunals, one of
which may pronounce the accused to be innocent, and the
other may arrive at a contrary decision. The Marsh
practical and worldly good sense and foresigh
to his aid in this case, and have enabled him
that the most monstrous anomalies would p
out of such a mode of administering the cirmi
the country. It perhaps may be owing to this i
on the part of Marshal Soult to lend his influ
to these *doctrinaires*, that has retarded the mi
rangements for admitting him into the cabine
days ago were regarded in Paris as quite decide

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, gave notice which was not heard in the gallery, that on Monday next he would move the re-appointment of the committee of last session on the subject of "joint-stock banks;" an inquiry that is looked forward to by the moneyed and mercantile world with the greatest interest.—

CITY—THUSDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

The money market during the past two or three week
has been decidedly disturbed, and it will require more than
the influence of the Bank of England direction to restor
it to a healthy equilibrium. For commercial purposes mo
ney continues not only to be in demand but difficult of sup
ply, and the pressure has in no way diminished. It ap
pears that the late proceedings of the Bank of Englan
have created much anxiety, and it now is positively resolv
ed into the simple question whether that corporation, a
now constituted, can sustain the circulating medium of th
country sufficiently efficient to secure, not only employ
ment, but the reward of industry. It is a question, h
ever, which must affect the working classes, and as
the point must be decided. During the past two or
weeks much has been said about the intention of th
of England direction to sell that portion of the govern
annuities, commonly known by the term of the "de
weight." Nothing has transpired with regard to any tra
fer of that property, and the shareholders now mu
for the consequences.

In the spirit of a proverb, whose verity is more fitt
Stoics "than ears polite, we must refer to the mo
statement of a morning contemporary with reg
transactions of the Bank of England direction
learn that some time past the Bank of Engla
money on tea warrants lodged by an e
discount trade, which that firm has be
sired by the Bank to liquidate; the liq
effected on the part of that firm, and the
ferred to the borrowers. The Bank dire
borrowers in this instance, they have m
their advances should be prompted. T
land have treated parties who had lodge
precisely in the same way this day."

The consol market looked strong duri
tion of the day, Consols have been quo
and 90 time; the market, however, became heavy in c
sequence of the circumstance to which we have previou
alluded; the closing quotations are 89⅝ money, and 8
a ⅞ time. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent, Reduced A
nuities are 98 a ¼, and the New Three-and-a-Half p
Cents 97⅝ a ⅜; Bank Stock is 207 India Stock is 25
The character of the market for Exchequer Bills is so sin
gular that it merits attention. The premium upon the un
funded debt has advanced from 20 a 24; the last quotati
on, however, upon large amounts is 25 a 26; smaller bills
are 20 to 24; India Bonds are 258.

The business in the foreign market has been more than usually limited, and there is nothing in the features of the market worthy of particular comment, beyond the mere fact that it is flat. After some fluctuation, Spanish Bonds closed at 25⅞; Coupons at 43; Passive at 43 Passive at 7⅛; and Deferred 11⅜ a ½. Portuguese New Bonds are 48 a ½, and the Three per Cents 31. In the South American Bonds the business has been limited to Brazilian a 85¼ for the account. Colombian at 25¾ a ½, and Mexican at 25¼. Dutch Stock has advanced to 54, and the
are 103 to a ¼.

In the share market there has been no alteration.
By the New York papers to the 8th ult., receiv
morning, we learn that the exchange comes 109 to
Bank Shares, 115 115½ ex div.

The commercial advices state that confidence had been considerably restored in the northern cities of the federal union, amongst the commercial classes. The bankers had got over the arrangement of their balances at the end of the year and the difficulties to which we have been formerly compelled to refer, we gladly state have in great measure abated.

BRITISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 207
3 per Ct. Red. Anns. 89⅞⅞⅞ 90
3 per Cent. Consols Anns. 89⅝¾½⅝¾
3½ per Cent. Anns. (18.8), 98¾
3½ per Cent. Red. Anns., 98⅛ 7⅞ 8¼
New 3½ perCent. Anns, 97⅝⅜¾
Long Annuities (exp. 5th Jan., 1860), 14⅞ 15-16

Long Annuities, 30 years (exp. 10th Oct., 1859), 14 11-16 ¼
Ditto, 30 years (exp. 5th Jan., 1860), 14 9-15
India Stock, 258
Ditto Bonds, 18 17 19 20 pm.
Consols for Account, 6½⅜⅜ 90 89¾⅞
India Stock for Acct., 258

Exchequer Bills—1,000*l*. 20 24 26 25 pm.—Ditto, 500*l*. 21 24 pm.—Ditto, Small, 20 24 27 pm.—Ditto, Commercial, 17 18 pm.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazillian Bonds. 5 per Cent. 86
Ditto, for Acct., Feb 15, 85½
Colombian Bonds (1824), 6 per Cent., for Acct., Feb. 15, 25⅝½¼½
Mexican Bonds (1825), 6 per Ct., 25⅞
Portuguese New Bonds, 5 per Ct.. 48¾½
Ditto, for Account, Feb. 15 48½
Ditto, 3 per Ct., for Acct., 15 31½d.

Russian Bonds (1822), 5 per Cent., 109¾ 10¼
Spanish Bds., Consolidated, 5 per Ct., 25⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛⅜
Ditto, for Acct., Feb. 15, 25⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛⅜
Ditto Coupons, 43
Ditto Passive Bonds, 7⅞
Ditto Deferred, 11⅝⅜ ½
Dutch 2½ per Cent., e
change 12 guil., 53⅞¼ 3⅞
Ditto, for Acct., Feb. 15, 5
4
Ditto, 5 per Cent., 103¼

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

OR THE INDIAN ARMY.

et for the Indian Army appeared in the
e 17th January, 1837, and will afford
of the cordial disposition of govern-
le justice to a service, which has not
occasions, been rewarded in proportion

era.ion of the King's Brevet would probably hav
ddition of one major-general to each Presidency, which would have been obviously inadequate to the wants of the army, and egregionsly disproportionate to the results of a similar measure applied to the King's troops. The effect of such a principle will be the more evident upon statement of the fact, that while ths King's army, con-
ng of less than 100,00) men, has 184 major-generals, the
an army, consisting of more than 200,000 men, has only
ajor-generals. So glaring a discrepancy demanded an
nsion of the royal favour beyond the ordinary limits;
it is therefore a matter of congratulation to our country-
in the Indian service that at this juncture the chair of
East Indian Direction should have been filled by a gen-
man who to high personal character unites a soldier's love for his profession, and an intimate knowledge of the various and complicated military details that are involved in the question. It is to the exertions of Sir James Rivett Carnac that this important boon may be mainly attributed. By timely and energetic representations to the Commander-in-Chief, he first obtained the rank of major-general for all colonels who had been promoted to lieutenant-colonels in 1814; but finding that this would effect the promotion of only 24 colonels—a number totally iuadequate to the claims of the service—he persevered until he secured the extension of the major-general's brevet to lieutenant colonels of 1819, who had been ten years promoted to the rank of colonel. But his efforts did not cease even at this point. Several distingnished officers whose promotion took place in 1819, were excluded by this arrangement, because the date of their commission was loter than the precise day within which the brevet held good, and he at last prevailed upon the Com-
ander-in-Chief to recommend his Majesty to include the
9. Thus the total number of major-generals ad-
dian army by the forthcoming GAZETTE will be
t of the King's army is 64, besides the impor-
of four generals, a rank now for the first time
the former.

ssful issue of those negociations of Sir James
the government affords a practical illustration
ssity of placing a certain number of military
tion of the East India Company.
y Sir James Car
sions

ith
Halloran
ke
ardman
George W nab
Dav. Cou ney Kenny
Josiah Marshall
Richard Podmore
Robert Houstoun
J. Dodington Sherwood
Arthur Molesworth
John Greenstreet
Robert Stevenson
Christopher agan
William Cas ent
William Crox
Js. Rutherford Lumley
William Comyn
Sir Geo. M. Cox Bt.
Manas. Lopez Pereira
Thomes Pollock
John Rose
William Munro
George Rees Kemp
Henry Roome
John Munro
John Cunningham
Chas. Thos. G. Bishop
John Al. P. Macgregor
Alexan r Limond
James David Greenhill
Jeffrey Prendergast
William Richards
Alexander Duncan
Thomas Whitehead
Robert James Latter
Thomas Stewart
Jerry Francis Dyson
Wm. Douglas Clerland
Robert Patton
William Hill Perkins

William
Frederick G. Lister
H Clapton Barnard
William Cubitt
William Pasmore
Robert Stawart
Benjamin Blake
Robert Hawkes
John Makenzie
George Hutchinson
G. Freer Holland
Hugh Sibbald
Stephen Moody
J. James Farrington.
Henry Moberley
George Brooke
Frederick H. Sandys.
Thomas Lumsden
J. Oram Clarkson
Thomas Croxton
G. J. B. Johnston
B. R. Hitchens
Hugh R. Murray
J. Richard Colnett
Sir R. Colquhoun, Bt.
Peter Johnston
Charles Snell
Charles E. Davis
Richard Gardner
Alex. Mackintosh
Theophilus Bolton
Henry Francis Caley.
Richard Bayldon
Charles Rogers
G. Arthur Kempland
William Henderson
Thomas Timbrell
Robert Butler
William Stokoe
Charles St. J. Grant
James Malton
William Macleod
Jno. Robson Wornum
Benjamin Ashe
James Steel
John Barclay

Commissions to be dated 10th January, 1837.

Subjoined is a General Statement of the Brevet in the King's Army.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 10.

TO BE GENERALS IN THE ARMY—To Sir William Anson, Bart., K. C. B.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS IN THE ARMY—To Sir Jasper Nicholls, K. C. B.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE ARMY—To Sir William Maynard, K. C. B., Coldstream Guards

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY—To Charles Richard Fox, extra Aid-de-Camp to the King.

TO BE LIEUTENANT COSONFLS IN THE ARMY—To Charles Christopher Johnson, half-pay, 10th Foot.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY—To Thomas Edwin Kelly, Rifle Brigade.

WAR OFFICE, Jan 10, 1837.

ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO BE GENERALS IN THE ARMY—To Charles Terrot.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-GENERALS IN THE ARMY—To George Salmon.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS IN THE ARMY—To Joseph Webb Tobin, Royal Artillery.

TO BE COLONELS IN THE ARMY—To Alexander Macdonald, Royal Artillery.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE ARMY—To Edmund Yeomans Walcott, Royal Artillery.

TO BE MAJORS IN THE ARMY—To James Rober Colebroke, Royal Artillery.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 19.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

TO BE COLONELS—To C. H. Goodby, vice Dickson, removed as a General Officer.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—W. D. Jones, vice Godby.

TO BE CAPTAINS—To R. Palmer, vice Palmer.

TO BE SECOND CAPTAINS—To W Berners, vice Palmer.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS—To C. J. B. Riddell, vice Berners.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

TO BE COLONELS—To Crevet Colonel Sir C. F. Smith, vice Jsnes, removed as a General Offiser.

TO BE LIEUTENANT-COLONELS—To Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Emmet, vice Smith.

TO BE CAPTAINS—To H. H. Wilson, vice Emmet.

TO BE SECORD CAPTAINS—To C. Rose, vice Wilson.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENATS—To W. H. Moulk.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 21.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Kenneth Alexander Baron Howard, of Effingham, Surrey, G.C. B., and General in the army, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Effingham; the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the United Kingdom unto the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Ducie, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names styles, and titles of Baron Moreton, of Tortworth, Gloucester, and Earl of Ducie; the dignities of a Baron and Earl of the United Kingdom unto Charles Baron Yarborough, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Worsley, of Apuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, and Earl of Yarborough; the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom unto the following Gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—Edwerd Berkeley Portman, Esq., by the name, style, and title of Baron Portman, of Orchard Portman, Somerset; Thomas Alexander Fraser, of Lovat, Inverness, Esq.
the name, style, and
country of Inver
Northampton, a
name, style, an
the country of

The present
been created a

WHITEHAL
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be i

W. E. Lake, Esq. [illegible] M. Dobson, Esq. Hon. Sir [illegible] Tollemache, Esq. J. Gifford, Esq. to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.

Vice Admirals of the Blue—J. West, Esq. S. [illegible] Esq. Right Hon. J. Lord Colville, J. [illegible] Sir H. Digby, K. C. B. Sir C. Ekins, K. C. B. [illegible] Esq. Hon. P. Wodehouse, T. Alexander, Esq.; Rear-Admirals of the Red—Right Hon. Lord M. R. Kerr, Sir T. Harvey K. C. B. Sir R. H. Hussey, K. C. B. H. R. Glynn, Esq. Sir E. Hamilton, Bart K. C, B. Sir T. Baker, K.C. B. Sir R. Laurie, K. C. B. Sir W. H. Gage, Kt. G. C. H, Hon. Sir C. Paget, Kt. C. C. H. R. Worseley, Esq. A. P. Hollis, Esq. to be Vice Admirals of the White.

Rear-Admirals of the Red—Sir H. Heathcote, Kt Sir W. W. C. R. Owen, K. C. B. G. C. H. Sir G. Scott, K. C. B. Sir T. Dundas, K. C. B. R. H. Pearson, Esq.; Rear-Admirals of the White—Sir J. T. Rodd, K. C. B. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. K. C. B. Sir G. E. Hammond, Bart. K. C. B. R Honyman, Esq. H. Downman, Esq. Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K. C B. Right Hon. Lord J. O'Bryen, G. C. H. R. Matson, Esq. J. Mackeller, Eeq. Sir C. Adam, K. C. B. W. Granger, Esq. J. C. White, Esq. A. Drummond, Esq. R. Hall, Esq. R. Lloyd, Esq. to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Rear-Admirals of the White—Sir T. Livingston, Bart. Sir E. Brace, K. C. B.; Rear-Admirals of the Blue—Sir J. Brenton, Bart. K. C. B. F W. Auston, Esq. C. B. Sir P. Campbell, K. C. B. N. Thompson, Esq. E. S. Dickson, Esq. T. J. Maling, Esq. Sir J. A. Ommanney, K. C.B. H. Stuart, Esq. Z. Mudge, Esq. H. Hill, Esq. A. W. Schomberg, Esq. Sir E. D. King, Kt. K. C. H. H. Vansitart, Esq. G. Mundy, Esq. C. B. Sir P. B. V. Broke, Bart. K. C. B. Sir F. L. Maitland, K. C. B, F. Warren, Esq. J. Carthew, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—Sir T. Briggs, G. C. M. G. J. Broughton, Esq, Earl of Dundonald, Sir W Parker, K. C. B. Sir R. T Ricketts, Bart. G. M'Kinley, Esq. Sir C. Dashwood, Kt. to be Rear Admirals of the White.

And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag-Officers of his Majesty's Fleet,

R. Curry, Esq. C. B. W. Skipsey, Esq. Hon F. P. Irby. C. B. J. W. Loring, Esq C. B. Sir R. H. Bromley. Bart. Hon. D. P. Bouverie, J. Dick, Esq. Sir S. Warren, Kt. C. B. K. C. H. A. J. Griffiths. Esq. Sir C. Bullen, Kt. C. B. K. C. H. G. Tobin, Esq. C. B. W. H W. Parry, Esq. C. B. E. Galwey, Esq. J. Hayes, Esq. to be Rear Admirals of the White.

S. C. Rowley, Esq. T. Browne, Esq, S. Pym, Esq. C. B. R. Jackson, Esq. Sir R. Barrie, Kt. C. B. K. C. H. C. B H. Ross, Esq. C. B. Sir C. Malcolm, Kt. F. W. Fane, Esq. Hon. G. Elliot, C. B. W. D'Urban, Esq. J. Hillyar, Esq. C. B. K. C. H. Lord W. Fitz Roy, C. B. Lord G. Stuart, C. B. Sir H. Pigot, Kt. C. B. K. C. H. J. Tower, Esq. C. B. E. Hawker, Esq. C. Richardson, Esq. C. B. Sir A. Farquhar, Kt. C. B. K. C. H. Sir J. A. Gordon, K. C. B. Hon. F. W. Aylmer, C. B. R. Thomas, Esq. to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.

Jan. 10.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the three Officers undernamed to be Extra Naval Aides-de Camp to his Majesty-

Capt. T. Brown, Capt. Sir F. A. Collier, C. B. K. C. H. Capt. Sir W. H. Mulcaster C. B. K. C. H. vice Capt. Hon. G. Elliot, Lord G. and Hon. F. W Aylmer, promoted to the rank of Rear-Admirals.

ADMIRA TY Jan 17.—The name of the undermentioned officer was omitted in the list of Captains appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet, and promoted to be Rear-Admirals of the White, in the Gazette of the 10th January instant, viz. Richard Byron C. B.

APPOINTMENTS.—Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maithland, K. C. B., to the command in the Tagus; Capt. Claveil, from the superintendence of the Falmouth packets, to be Superintendent of Chatham dock-yard; reported that Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, will supersede Sir Thomas Briggs, at Malta dockyard; Capt. Sir Richard Grant and Commander Watkins, to the Cornwallis, Hon Sir C. Paget's flag-ship; Captain Fairfax Moresby C. B., to the Pembroke, vice Sir T. Fellowes, said to be appointed to the Vanguard; Lieut. G. G. Macdonald, to command the Pantaloon; Commander Francis Harding, Lieut. V. A. Massingberd, Mr. C. T. T. Thornton, Purser, and Mr. J. W. Reid, Surgeon, Mr. W. Forbes, Acting-Master, Mr. Carpenter, boatswin, and Mr. W. Dowe, Carpenter, to he Pelorus in this harbour; Lieut. H. Lacon, Mr. E. J. P. Pearu, Master, Mr. R. Stokes, Second Master, and Mr. J. Connor, Gunner, to the North Star; Mr. C. G. Phillips, extra Mate of the Edinburgh, to the Howe; Lieut. J. H. Ward, to the Excellent, vice Hastings, promoted: Lieut. H. Jauncey, to the Snake; Mr. A. P. Green, Midshipman, and Mr. W. M. Gill, Assist.-Surgeon to Griffon; Mr. G. Moyle, Mate (from the Edinburgh), to the Excellent; Mr. C. F. Stevens, Clerk, to the Minden.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer the third class of the Royal Hanoverien Guelphic Order on Commander C. Knight, R. N., for his former services against the enemy in every quarter of the globe His Majesty has also been pleased to confer the same order on Major Anderson, late 10th Regt.; upon Commander, Benj. Morton Festing, R. N.; and on Capt. Slaughter, R. N., for his distinguished services during the late war.

Admiral Sir Peter Halkett is expected to arrive from the West India station, having been succeeded by Sir Charles Paget.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.	FROM.
Dec. 15. Minerva.	Bengal.
21. Adelaide.	Bombay.
22. Crown.	Bengal.
Malabar.	Bombay.
Jan. 8. Blake.	Bombay.
Tuscan.	Bengal.
Jan. 11. Parsee.	Bengal.
12. Europe.	Bombay.
16. Attwood.	Madras.
13. Mary Ann Webb,	Begl.
22. Warwick.	Madras.
Daniel Wheeler.	Bengal.
Isabella Cooper,	Do.
Baboo.	Do.
Perfect.	Do.
Jan. 24. Tweed.	Bombay.
Gunga.	Bengal.
Ripley.	Do.
Emma.	Madras.
Bengal.	Bengal.

SAILINGS.	FOR.
Dec. 9 Tapley.	Bengal.
14 Bengal Packe.	Do.
12 Earl Powi's.	Do.
15 Olympus.	Do.
Hibernia.	Madras.
Jan. 8 Tamerlane	Bengal.
10 Frankland.	Bengal.
Argyle from the Clyde,	Bombay.
27 Madras.	Do.
26 Edinburgh from Deal having been detained. ed in the Downs.	Do.

STRAM COMMUNICATION ROUND THE CAPE.—The Hon'ble E. I. Company's Steamer "*Atalanta*," for the Mauritius and Bombay, sailed from Falmouth on the 15th January.

Passengers.—Moolna Mahomud Ismael Khan, Ambassador from the King of Oude.—E. Stirling, Esq. B. C. S.—Lieut. Campbell, H. M. S.—Mr. Kemball, Cadet Bombay—Mr. Durham, Assist. Surgeon—Mr. J. Williams, Assist. Surgeon, for Madras.

The second Steamer "*Berenice*," Commander Capt. G. Grant, I. N. proves to be an excellent Sea Boat and very fast, her departure was fixed for the 20th of February from Gravesend.

It is said that Mr. Macaulay has been recalled from Calcutta.

The mediterianean Steamer "Hermes"—has arrived, but without having brought the long expected Indian Mail dispatched by the Hugh Lindsay on the 16th September It is difficult to account for this second disappointment, *but it affords abundant evidence*, (if any were wanting) *of the uncertainty and irregularity, which must attend any communication by Syria and the Euphrates.—Atlas, January* 1.

In the forthcoming distribution of honours we hope to find them equally apportioned. The claims of Officers of long service in the Army, the Navy, and the East India Company's Forces should alike be considered; and these claims should supersede all interest.

S[illegible] Officers have been mentioned to us as likely to obta[illegible] feel it would be wro[illegible] However there[illegible] will recei[illegible] Admiral Ross[illegible] Austen be app[illegible] Gazette.

On[illegible] interest was excited by a rumour [illegible] until it became the sole topic of conversation [illegible] respectable banking firm of Esdaile and Co. was placed in such difficulties from the want of an immediate command of cash, that they had found it necessary to make an application to the Bank of England for assistance. This intelligence, which was at first conveyed in whispers and half sentences, was fully justified shortly after noon, by the house suspending its payments, while the question of affording the required relief was under consideration in the Bank 'parlour. It is understood that the unprecedented step was adopted by the City bankers, of addressing an appeal to the Directors of the Bank of England calling upon them to come to the aid of the banking-house in question not with a view to its re-establishment but to avert the mischief which would have resulted particularly in the country had a stop been at once put to it payments. Of the eventual solvency of the firm not a doubt can exist, it is known that this application to the Bank was signed by all the City bankers, with at most, two or three exceptions, and who further manifested the sincerity of such being their conviction by subscribing a large sum to meet the actual demands, and consenting to postpone their claim for the repayment of it until the amount which might be required from the Bank should be returned. Of the embarrassment and difficulty that would have spread through the country, had not an ample and speedy remedy been thus afforded, some idea may be formed when it is taken into consideration that no less than seventy-two country banks drew upon this firm. With this timely relief, the creditors of the banking-house are rendered prefectly secure; but it will involve the necessity of winding up the affairs of the house, and extinguishing its banking existence.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The house of Medley, Scott, and Co. extensive bill-brokers, stopped payment yesterday. Besides the business in London, they had a direct interest in two or three country banks; which have either stopped payment or will be compelled to do so, in consequence of this event. The agency in London for these banks was conducted by Esdaile's house; but, in consequence of what recently occurred here has been transferred to others, or at least was under treaty for that purpose, when the stoppage occurred. These country banks are said to be of recent formation, and not to have entered, therefore, into very widely-spread engagements. One of the partners of the house had taken thertofore a leading part in the establishment and management of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and he enjoyed some celebrity in the City for his experience in matters of that kind, which introduced him to and obtained for him the confidence of some of the leading bankers. Of the extent of their general engagements we have not heard any account that can be depended on.—*Times.*

The Water Lily, "schooner, laden with oil, turpentine and vitriol, bound from London to Limerick took fire on the 24th and was completely destroyed. Every one on board, except one Seaman, perished. The fire had gone so far from when it was discovered, that it was impossible to repress it. The loss of the vessel and goods is estimated at £10,000.

Another "tithe affray" occurred in Ireland on the 28th ultimo. The scene of the disturbance was Dunkerrin, in the dioscese of Killaloe. A labouring man was short by the Police, and another, named Hogan, and assistant of the man who was serving the Exchequer Processes, was killed by the infuriated mob.

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